

# The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1847.

{ NO. 4440.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. H. BARBER & SON.

No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

Advertisements not exceeding a square

inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be

charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly

advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms.

Advertisements will be continued until for-

ward when no particular time is specified, and

will be charged for accordingly. The circulation

of the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable

medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the dis-

cretion of the Publishers) until arrearages are paid.

## Weekly Almanac.

	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH
1847.	RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	WATER.
SATURDAY,	4 36.7	24.4	9.7	24
SUNDAY,	4 35.7	25.1	8.17	17
MONDAY,	4 34.7	26.9	2.9	11
TUESDAY,	4 34.7	26.9	6.10	6
WEDNESDAY,	4 33.7	27.10	37.11	0
THURSDAY,	4 38.7	27.11	18.11	54
FRIDAY,	4 32.7	28.11	55.10	0

FULL MOON 29th, 9th hour 16m. evening.

## POST OFFICE Arrangement.

### MAILS CLOSE,

Providence, Daily, 8 A. M.

Boston, do, 12 P. M.

New York, do, 8 A. M.

Full River, twice a day, 8 A. M. & 12 P. M.

Westerly, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.

New Shoreham, Fridays, 8 A. M.

Office open till 7 P. M.

JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

## DISCOUNT DAYS,

At the several Banks in this Town.

MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.

NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.

NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tues-

day afternoon.

SHAW'S ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday

evening.

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday after-

noon.

TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

## CUSTOM HOUSE,

Office Hours.

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

## Marine and Fire Insurance

THE American Insurance Company, Provi-

dence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS

OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen,

other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchandise,

and also against MARINE RISKS on favor-

able terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 30, 1844,

William Rhodes, Wilbur Kelly, Robert R. Staf-

ord, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shu-

el, Hutchings, Ebenezer Kelly, Tully D. Bowen,

Shaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb

Peris, Jabez Bullock, and Walker Humphrey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are re-

quested to direct their applications, (which should

be accompanied with a particular description of

property,) per mail, to the President or Sec-

retary of the Company, and the same will meet

with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in

person to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WILBUR KELLY, President.

ALLEN O. PECK, Secretary.

American Insurance Co.'s }

Office, Feb. 7, 1846. }

## Prints Only.

### SPRING STYLES,

1847.

## LEE & BREWSTER,

44 CEDAR STREET,

NEW-YORK.

Leave to inform Dealers in Dry Goods, that

they have received, and are now exhibiting, at

THE WAREHOUSE EXCLUSIVELY for Print-

ing Calicoes,

## 200 CASES,

Comprising all the

## New Spring Styles,

of British, French and American Manufacture;

which, in ADDITION to their usual stock, ren-

der their assortment one of the most beautiful

and attractive in the city; and having just been

received for

## CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.

are offered by the piece or package on the same

terms, at and below manufacturers prices.

Catalogues of prices (corrected daily,) are

sent in the hands of buyers.

Purchasers will inform themselves of the state

of the market, and be well repaid for an examina-

tion, even if they do not purchase.

L. & B. have peculiar advantages for executing

orders for prints, which are respectfully solicited.

LEE & BREWSTER,

44 Cedar street.

## NEW GOODS,

NOW OPENING, AT

James H. Hammett's,

159 1-2 THAMES STREET.

—CONSISTING OF—

PRINTED AND WROUGHT CASHMERE,

BLACK SILK, BLACK DAMASK, AND

CHILDREN'S NETT SHAWLS; BLACK

MANILLA SILK; BLACK SILK LACE

EDGINGS; BONNET AND CAP

RIBBONS; SILK CRAVATS;

CHEAP LINEN HDK'CHIEFS;

GENTS' LINEN HDK'FS,

Coloured Borders; CORD-

ED & MARSEILLES

SKIRTS; MAIL-

SEILLES

OIL-LEATHER COVERS; COMBS; STEEL TRIM-

MINGS; STEEL BUTTONS; COLTD

GLASS BUTTONS, &c. &c.

April 17, 1847.

## CARPETINGS,

## PAPER HANGINGS.

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

HAVE just received their Spring stock

of THREE PLY, BRUSSELS, SUPERFINE

INGRAIN, EXTRA FINE, and all the more

common qualities of Carpeting, which em-

brace a handsome assortment of new pat-

terns. They will be offered at the very

lowest prices.

—ALSO—

About 1000 yards in Remnants, fitted for

bedside pieces, from 11-2 to 3 yards long,

at a most wonderful bargain.

—ALSO—

About 120 new styles of

PAPER HANGINGS,

Of all the various qualities and prices, to

which the attention of housekeepers is in-

ited,—with the assurance that the assort-

ment is very handsome, and as low as can

be purchased anywhere.

April 10.

## Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

The cheapest and best lot ever before

offered. For sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S.

April 10.

## Canvass Carpets.

TWENTY pieces of Canvass Carpets, of vari-

ous widths, opened yesterday. For sale

cheap by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

May 1.

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT just received at JAMES

H. HAMMETT'S, No. 159 1-2 Thames street,

consisting of—De Laines, Gingham, Palmatine,

Prints, Hosiery, Gloves, Gimps, Fringes, &c. &c.,

which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Newport, April 3, 1847.

## CARPETINGS

—AND—

## PAINTED FLOOR-CLOTHS.

E. W. Lawton & Son,

HAVE received their SPRING supply of COM-

MON, FINE, SUPERFINE, THREE PLY &

BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, to which they would

respectfully invite the special attention of their

friends and customers, believing they have never

been able to offer so attractive a variety of styles

as at present.—The patterns are rich and beauti-

ful, and the prices such as must insure appro-

bation. Having been purchased with ready money

under the new Tariff, they can and will be sold

at a rate that will meet the expectations of every

purchaser.

A lot of Remnants of Carpeting, suitable

for small rooms at very low prices.

Also, a new supply of PAINTED FLOOR

CLOTHS, from 2 to 12 feet wide, which for

variety of price, style and quality, will compare

favorably with the assortment of Woolen Carpetings.

April 24.

## Mourning Goods.

A very full and desirable assortment, not

surpassed by any in town. For sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S.

April 10.

## NEW RIBBONS.

JUST received from New York—new styles of

Bonnet Ribbons, which I offer for sale at very

low prices—also, a good assortment of Thread

Edging, &c. &c.

P. MOREY.

April 17.

## Knitting Cotton.

BLEACHED, Unbleached, Blue, Mixed, Nankin,

B. Fawn, Drab and Hard-twisted, at

J. H. HAMMETT'S.

April 17.

## RICH AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS,

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,

PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,

PLAID POPLINS,

LINEN GINGHAMS,

MOHAIR PLAIDS,

SCOTCH GINGHAMS,

CHEAP M. DE LAINE

CASSTIAN SHAWLS,

GRAPE SHAWLS,

CASHMERE SHAWLS,

ALL WOOL FRENCH M. D. LAINES.

Together with many other very desir-

able articles received yesterday, and for sale

at the very lowest price, by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

May 1.

## WING & BATES,

LUMBER DEALERS AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Gardiner, Me.,

Will attend to the purchase and forwarding

all kind of Lumber to order. Dimension Timber

of all descriptions sawed from Pine, Spruce or

Hemlock, furnished at short notice.

Gardiner, March 27, 1847.—6m.

## GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the

Court of Probate, of the Town of Newport,

Guardian to the person and estate of

JOHN B. CLARKE,

a lunatic belonging to said Newport, requests all

persons having demands against said John B.

Clarke, to present them within six months from

this date, and all persons indebted to make im-

mediate payment.

P. P. REMINGTON, Guardian.

Newport, May 8, 1847.

## New Bonnets.

TWO Cases of the NEWEST and MOST

FASHIONABLE Styles, this day received

and for sale by MISS RODMAN, at

Ap. 24.] JAMES HAMMOND'S.

## RICH SILK GOODS.

SILKS for MANTILLAS and VESTES, with gimps,

fringes, and buttons to match.

Plain Mouseline de Laine, with Embroidery

braids, gimps and buttons to match.

Extra Rich Silks for dresses.

Just received by

E. W. LAWTON & SON.

April 24.]

## ANCIENT and REAL

## Linnæan Botanic Garden

## AND NURSERY.

late of WILLIAM PRINCE deceased

FRESHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.

THE NEW PROPRIETORS of this

celebrated Nursery, known as

Prince's, and exclusively designated

by the above title for nearly fifty

years, offer for sale every description,

including the newest and choicest varieties of

—FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, Vines, Plants, Roses, &c., and the genu-

ineness of which may be depended upon; and they

will unremittently endeavor to merit the Confi-

dence and Patronage of the Public, by INTEGRITY

and LIBERALITY in dealing, and Moderation in

charges.

WINTER & CO.,

Proprietors

67 ORDERS received by CHARLES N.

FILLEY, 125 Thames street, (up stairs,) New-

port, R. I.

## 1100

HAVANA Oranges, just received and for sale at

YOUNG'S, next south of the Town Hall.

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale

the estate which he recently occupied,

situated at the corner of Touro and

High streets on the Hill.

The House has every convenience for the resi-

dence of a private family, or for taking boarders;

has a good well of water,



## ARMY &amp; NAVY NEWS.

An order from Gen. Canales was found in the pocket of the Alcalde of Guerrero, who was captured by Lieut. Bee, in which he declares martial law on the Rio Grande, and calls upon every Mexican capable of bearing arms to murder every American without quarter, whether armed or not.—This bloody decree is dated San Augustin, April 4, and the reported shooting of several Mexicans in retaliation for the murder of one of our men at the rancho of Gaudaloupe, is made the occasion of it. Every man under 69 years of age, who does not take up arms within eight days is to be shot as a traitor, and this includes even the priests. Thus the guerilla system, and a war without pity, is proclaimed by the military rulers of unhappy Mexico.

From the Washington Union, May 22.

The following is the last letter received from the General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, }  
Camp near Monterey, April 21st, 1847. }

Sir: Since my despatch of April 11th, Major Chevallie has reached this place with a part of his command, the remainder being detached with a train now on its way up, via China. Agreeably to my orders, Major Chevallie has explored the country between China and Montemorelos, and has ascertained satisfactorily that Gen. Urrea had left that region, and has probably recrossed the mountains. The communications are infested only by bands of robbers, which are very numerous in the country.—Our escorts can thus be reduced much below the strength which it has hitherto been necessary to employ.

I learn that Col. Doniphan is probably by this time at Parras, on his way from Chihuahua to Saltillo, having anticipated my orders to march on the latter place.

You will perceive from my orders that we have received authentic intelligence of the fall of Vera Cruz. Our latest date from the city of Mexico is March 31st, on which day Santa Anna issued an address or appeal to the Mexican people. I do not enclose it, presuming that it will reach you much sooner by Vera Cruz or Tampico.

It is represented by a person who has just arrived from San Luis that not more than one half of Gen. Santa Anna's original force was saved in the retreat after the battle of Buena Vista, and that his march is indicated by the dead strewn along the road for 60 leagues. Nearly all the troops have been withdrawn from San Luis and the adjacent positions.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Z. TAYLOR,  
Major General U. S. A. Commanding  
The Adjutant General of the Army,  
Washington, D. C.

The Newburyport Advertiser publishes a letter from Lieut. Stover, of Capt. Webster's company, which states that General Cushing was walking with Col. Bellows when he fell into a trench which caused his disaster. Both bones of his right ankle were broken badly. They were set by Dr. Hoyt, and it was expected that two months would elapse before he could get out again.

BRAZOS, May 6.—Brig. Gen. Cadwallader has arrived here, and assumed the command of the lower Rio Grande, and has established a camp at Palo Alto, for the instruction of the new regiments as they arrive. About 1500 are already there, and will be augmented in a few weeks. They appear to be a good class of men.

A SOLDIER TIRED OF WAR.—The letters from the volunteer regiments in Mexico, show that the men have already seen enough of the war and the country, and are desirous to return home. A letter from a member of company B, to a relative in Boston, dated at Matamoros, May 4, says—

I am heartily sick of the life of a soldier. Our situation here in garrison is much better than it would be if we were on the march, but still, I do not at all relish it. My visions of glory, and honor, etc., have all disappeared, and in place of them, I see nothing but the stern realities of salt pork and hard biscuit, hunger, thirst, fatigue, and the diseases incident to men from the Northern states, living in a tropical climate. I have much to say respecting the treatment we have received, and many other things connected with the company, but I understand that letters coming from the seat of war are opened and read by the Post-office Department, and if I was to give free utterance to my indignation, I might be subjected to a trial by court martial. When once free from my present situation, I will let you know how we have been deceived. I never thought that in assuming the garb of a soldier, I should be obliged to forget that I was born with the feelings of a man. Such is the case. I wish this cursed war would end, that I and every one here could go to our homes.

POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.—Col. May being at the Orleans Theatre last evening, in company with Gen. Lewis, and several of the audience recognizing him, his name in a few minutes after his entrance, resounded from every part of the house. Overwhelmed with enthusiastic demonstration, he attempted to withdraw, but was prevented by those near him; and, on returning to resume his seat in the parquette, the house was filled with vociferous cheering; the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, showered bouquets upon him, and even the leader of the orchestra, forgetting his duties in his desire to behold the gallant soldier, turned from the stage and struck up on his violin, "Hail Columbia." It was several minutes before the house returned its attention to the performance.—N. O. Pic., 12th.

The N. O. Courier says: "Here are 2800 men ready to join Gen. Taylor, and they are more than enough to fill the places of all the volunteers now under his command whose terms of enlistment are about to expire. In addition to these, there is Capt. Duper's company of dragoons, upwards of a hundred strong; the company of dragoons commanded by Capt. Hagun; and several ship loads of troops who have departed from this place within the last ten days, leaving out of the question the many companies which have arrived here within the last week, and not encamped at Carrollton."

LATER FROM SANTA FE.—Lieut. Peck arrived at St. Louis on the 17th inst. from Santa Fe, which place he left April 9.—Col. Price was still there, and all was quiet, though apparently slumbering over a volcano. The general opinion is that the Mexicans required only competent leaders to rebel against our civil government. Judge Beaubien was still engaged in trying former insurgents.

Lieut. Beal, Talbot, and others left San Diego February 25, bringing important intelligence. At Taos the Court had condemned a large number of the insurgents—eleven had been hung and many whipped. Six were hung the day Lieut. Talbot passed through Taos. These executions created great excitement among the Mexicans, and efforts were making to stimulate insurrection and raise volunteers for a rebellion.—The Alcalde and many influential men were opposed to the movement.

The Indians were very troublesome.—They attacked Lieut. Peck's party three times, and wounded one of his escort.—They stole all the horses and mules. They were Pawnees and Camanches. Several of our troops were badly wounded in subduing them.

Col. Fremont was at Ciudad des Angeles, Feb. 25, acting as Governor, appointed by Stockton. General Kearney, at San Diego has been joined by Lieut. Col. Cooke, and his Mormon battalion, in splendid condition and health, and all proceeded together and have been joined by two artillery companies. Col. Stevenson's New York regiment had not arrived Feb. 9.

The dispute between Stockton and Kearney remains unsettled. Despatches from California to Government will be received by this arrival.

Gen. Kearney, with his dragoons, and the battalion of Mormons, left San Diego on or about the 30th of January, on board the ship Cyane, for Monterey. At Monterey, Gen. Kearney and Commodore Shrubrick, (who had superseded Com. Stockton in the command,) had an interview, and the report is, that things are to remain as they were until the will of the President could be made known. Consequently Col. Fremont remains as military commandant of the territory.

From the N. O. Picayune, May 18th.

FROM CHIHUAHUA.—Letters have been received in the city of Mexico announcing that on the 5th of April five hundred American troops left Chihuahua with fourteen pieces of artillery and thirty wagons for Parral, a town about fifty leagues south, on the road both to Durango and to Parras.

The Mexicans say the object of the expedition was to break up the State Government established at Parral since the fall of Chihuahua. The moment their advance was heard, the seat of government was again removed to a place called Guadalupe Calvo.

Gen. Heredia, with the remains of his forces, also commenced a retreat further south, but only commenced it when he learned that the Americans had again returned to Chihuahua after having marched south twenty odd leagues.

This retrograde movement is said to have been occasioned by news received from N. Mexico unpropitious to American arms, and also by news that Gen. Taylor had withdrawn from Saltillo.

We see no reason to doubt the fact that our troops had marched and counter-marched as is alleged—the flight of the Mexicans shows the advance, and their halting indicates that Col. Doniphan had changed his plans, from motives unknown to us.

In the city of Mexico they are expecting our troops to invade Durango from Chihuahua. At one time it was said they were to advance in three divisions, and this body of five hundred men may have been one of them.

In the meantime, the miserable people of Chihuahua are praying the General Government for two or three thousand regular troops to enable them to make head against us.

The papers say that our commander in Chihuahua has got into difficulty with Messrs. Potts, English merchants, who have been insulted and abused.

From the Jalapa Star, May 2d.

There are no troops at Puebla, and the only indication of defence at that place was the throwing up of a work across the road, near the city, and on this side.

THE ROAD OPEN.—Yesterday evening, a train of twenty-five or thirty wagons came up from Vera Cruz, escorted by not more than ten men. One who accompanied it up says that there was no sign of an enemy along the road.

FROM MEXICO, &c.—We are informed by Lieut. Nichols, who arrived from Perote yesterday afternoon, that the present number of troops in the city of Mexico, does not exceed two thousand. At Puebla every preparation is apparently making for the comfort and convenience of our army when it shall see fit to occupy that place. No armed force, save small bands of guerrillas, is to be seen on the whole route.

Lieut. Semmes, U. S. N., has arrived in this city. We understand that the Lieut. is on his way to the city of Mexico to demand the release of Midshipman Rogers.

THE TWELVE MONTHS VOLUNTEERS.—Four regiments of the above troops will leave here to-day for Vera Cruz.

Three Tennessee, 2 Illinois, 1 Georgia, 1 Alabama regiment, and Capt. Williams' Kentucky company, are the ones to be disbanded.

A letter in the Jalapa Star of April 29th, states that near the close of the action of the 17th, Colonel Childs, with about sixty of the 1st artillery, had a position on the Cerro Gordo itself, and had absolutely attacked with musketry the fort on its summit. This perilous position he held for more than an hour, unsupported by any part of the army, except Lieut. Gibbs, with a few riflemen, who being separated from their regiment, had joined the 1st artillery.

The steamer FASHION has arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, with Gen. Patterson, and other officers who were wounded at Cerro Gordo.

The New Orleans papers contain an abundance of correspondence brought by this steamer.

Several regiments of volunteers, whose term of service had expired, were at Vera Cruz, on their way home.

Gen. Worth was expected to be in Puebla on the 17th of May. No resistance was anticipated.

The American army would reach the city of Mexico with greatly diminished numbers, owing to the return of volunteers and the number of soldiers which would be required to garrison Jalapa, Perote, and Puebla. About six thousand strong will enter the city.

The guerillas give less trouble than was anticipated, although all stragglers are cut off and murdered.

Gen. Shields continued to improve, and his recovery was certain.

A letter received at Jalapa on the 11th states that affairs at the Capital were growing worse, and that anarchy and confusion reigned.

Santa Anna threatened to attack Vera Cruz. It was believed by some that his late reverses had rendered him insane. He kept a force for his own protection.

Maj. Gen. Scott was to leave Jalapa with Gen. Twiggs, for Puebla, in a few days.

A train six miles long left Vera Cruz on the 8th, consisting of 400 wagons and 1000 pack mules. They carried out half a million of specie. The escort consisted of 1000 men, half dragoons. Having received intelligence that an attempt would be made to capture the train, it was reinforced by the 3d, 5th and 7th Infantry, and the mountain howitzers under Col. Riley. The volunteer regiments on their return were called on to assist.

There had been fifty-five deaths among the volunteers at Vera Cruz within three weeks. The garrison was fully prepared to meet Santa Anna, should he see fit to make an attack.

Two deaths from vomito were reported at Vera Cruz on the 11th.

Dates from the city of Mexico to the 28th of April, received via Tampico, states that Santa Anna was at Orizaba on the 22d.—He was exhibiting incredible energy in repairing the losses which he had sustained and would soon be at the head of a considerable army. He was granting guerrilla permits, but was much straightened for want of funds. He had imposed a forced loan of \$16,000 upon Orizaba. Letters from him express much astonishment at the apathy of his countrymen. He earnestly entreats them not to despair, nor treat with the enemy, but to defend the capital to the last extremity, and send him some money!

The Mexican papers contain a call for a court martial upon Canizales, and denounce the proprietors of haciendas for selling grain to Gen. Scott.

A general amnesty has been declared for all political offences.

The Mexicans had commenced casting cannon at Toluca, for which the clergy were surrendering bells.

Miguel Oribe Curate, was raising a guerrilla corps, and pledged death to all Anglo-Americans who fell into his hands.

Letters from San Luis state that the Mexican government had issued a decree calling upon every citizen to take up arms. There were 4000 troops in that city.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.—Advices from Vera Cruz to the 14th have been received. They contain nothing from Scott's advance. A party of eleven dragoons, encamped at Santa Fe near Vera Cruz, was attacked by Guerrillas. The dragoons were all sleeping but the sentinel. His gun missed fire, and before he could give the alarm he was cut down.

The Mexicans then rushed on the dragoons just as they were arousing. A severe conflict ensued. Seven of the dragoons were killed and two wounded. When the tidings reached Vera Cruz, a detachment of Capt. Walker's rifles were sent out in pursuit.

Latest accounts from the Capital are to the 1st of May. Martial law existed there. Peace was denounced, and the citizens were moving off, anticipating the assault of our army.

The vicinity of the city of Mexico was infested by robbers.

From the Vera Cruz Eagle of May 12th.

Com. Perry, commanding an expedition in person, sailed on Monday last, from this place, but for what part or parts has not transpired. We suspect, however, that he is bound for Huasacalcos, Frontera, Laguna, Sisal and Campeche.

A rumor is afloat in the squadron that Santa Anna is endeavoring to effect his escape by sea, and Com. Perry, to prevent this, has dispatched vessels to blockade the coast at the Southwest, and has also organized a corps of marines and sailors, to the amount of 2500, for the purpose of guarding the coast.

CAPT. BLANCHARD, and his gallant company, were, on the 15th, received, with suitable honors, at New Orleans. This company was originally mustered into service in Mexico, and numbered 93 men.—Of this number only sixteen, were lost by disease and death—some few were separated from the company at their own desire, they preferring to follow the fortunes of the war—and the rest of them, some sixty five brave fellows were left to receive an honorable discharge, and this occasion, at the hands of their fellow citizens.

BAYONETING A RECRUIT.—One of the newly raised Missouri companies, having gone on board a steamer at St. Louis, a guard was set to prevent the men from going ashore. One volunteer, a little intoxicated, passed out, and on the sentry's refusing to let him go on board again without a pass, an altercation arose, and the sentry run his bayonet through the body of the recruit.—The wound was declared mortal.

## BY THE MAILS.

STEAMBOATS.—ANOTHER CHALLENGE.

Mr. Law the famous steamboat builder, and owner of the Oregon, has sent a challenge to Capt. Comstock, of the Bay State, and to Commodore C. Vanderbilt the proprietor and builder of the new and elegant steamer bearing his name, with the proposition to admit all others who may wish to enter the contest to run the Oregon to Poughkeepsie on the Hudson river, or opposite Huntington Light on the Sound and back, a distance of about one hundred miles, for \$500 or \$1000, any day the Oregon is in New York.

Mr. Law proposes that the Oregon, Bay State, Vanderbilt, and as many others as may wish to enter, to start from the Battery and run to either of the places named and back, the one coming in ahead to take the prize.

We understand Mr. Law has full confidence in the superiority of the speed of the O., over any thing that can be brought against her.

She has not made her best time since running on the Eastern route, as it has ever been his positive orders, and that of Capt. Thayer not to run her at the top of her speed with passengers on board. This is right, and we trust will not be otherwise.

N. Y. Express.

SCIENCE.—The Pittsburg Gazette of the 19th inst. furnishes the following details of a singular instance of suicide.

Elizabeth Richardson, daughter of Mr. J. Richardson, bell hanger, Third street, aged nineteen years, threw herself from the upper side of the Monongahela bridge.—The distance is about 35 feet, and the depth of water only about two feet at that spot.—She came direct from her father's house to the bridge, attracting no particular attention by her demeanor, and when half way over the bridge, coolly took off her shoes and placed them aside, then took off her bonnet and tied it up to one of the iron cables by the ribbons. This done she climbed on the railing and threw herself over.

About the time she was falling, she was discovered by a gentleman who shouted and attracted attention on the wharf so soon that the splash was noticed by various persons. Five yavels were instantly manned, and in a very few minutes she was taken out of the water. The right side of her face was much discolored, but life was hardly extinct when the boat reached the wharf. Drs. Gazzam, Spear and others were immediately in attendance; but the vital spark had fled.

The causes of this extraordinary act are not known. She was an amiable girl, of irreproachable character. Insanity was not the cause. She had been in ill-health and it is believed was laboring under a morbid state of mind. A statement is made to us in connection with this case, which we do not feel at liberty to suppress. She had been reading a novel on Monday night, containing a tale in its general outline a good deal like the last she acted. It was one of a young girl who had taken laudanum ineffectually, and then had thrown herself from a bridge, &c. The name of the novel our informant did not learn.—It was found in her bed yesterday morning.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—A son of Mr. Jesse Eilersbee, of Bulloch county, was hunting in a field near his father's, on Black Creek, in that county, on Friday last, and the dogs tracing something, the little fellow believing it was a rabbit thrust his hand into a hollow of the tree, and immediately withdrew it, saying he had been bitten.—He sat down at first, while his brother, who was with him, cut away at the tree, but the little fellow, soon complained of being very sick, attempted to reach home with the aid of his brother; but overpowered by his sensations fell down. His brother hastened home for aid, when his mother and sister went to his relief, his father and brothers being absent, but the little sufferer died about five minutes after being conveyed home. He had been bitten by a rattlesnake. He was about twenty years of age and a promising boy.—Savannah Georgian.

CROPS.—An observing citizen of Columbus, who has recently returned from a pretty extensive journey among the countries between the Scioto and Miami, authorizes us to say that the wheat crops look fine, and promise a full average yield, with an ordinary season from now until harvest. From some regions we hear croakings about a prospective failure of crops.—Isolated cases of the kind do exist; it were strange if they did not. But as a whole, there can be no cause to apprehend that Ohio will not have abundant for her own use, and something to spare "for the relief of Ireland" next year—should her necessities again require.—Ohio Jour. 20th.

A SHAKER CASE.—Yesterday was decided in our Common Pleas the well known Shaker case. It was a suit brought for wages for 15 years service, by the seceder from the brotherhood, a lady who had joined them when a child. The jury concluded, inasmuch as the plaintiff voluntarily joined the society, knowing its rules and regulations, (which are that all proceeds of labor by any of the fraternity go into a common fund, not to be withdrawn,) and had as voluntarily left, she was not entitled to damages.—Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer, 20th.

GRASSES.—In Great Britain, there are forty-seven kinds of grasses cultivated.—Amid so many varieties there must be some adapted to every soil and to almost every modification of climate a country presents. In this country, especially, where there is so great a diversity of soil and climate, the introduction of new and more valuable varieties is much to be desired. Our improvements in other respects, have been great but in this department of the art, they have been by no means so markedly distinguished as we would desire.

The poor house at Cattaugus, N. Y., was burnt, and Rosanna Herrick, an insane pauper, aged 21, perished in the flames.

HAIL AT THE SOUTH.—Half a column of the Augusta Chronicle of the 22d inst. is filled with the details of hail storms in that vicinity. The following extract from a letter dated "Two miles N. W. of McDonough, May 18, Ga.," will serve as a sample of the rest.

About 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday, a cloud came from the Northwest with considerable wind, hail and rain; some of the hail-stones were as large as turkey or goose eggs. I had no convenient way of weighing any, and never thought at the time to measure any of them. But I picked up some, say near three hours after they fell, and this morning at 8 A. M.—16 hours after they fell—measured some of the largest, and found one to measure 4-3-4 inches by 3-3-4. A gentleman about one mile in the direction the cloud came told me he measured one an hour after it fell, which measured 10-1-4 inches in circumference, and another gentleman measured one 9-1-4 inches in circumference, immediately after it fell. In the direction of the body of the cloud, North of me, crops are very much injured, and I learn East of me also they are much worse. I was just at the edge of the cloud of hail. The hail was as large as any person might wish to see. I heard of persons telling of hail much larger than any I have spoken of, but that was only guess. Where the largest hail fell, I understand the ground was just about covered. At my house the largest hail-stones were scattering, say about a yard apart.

MODERN CHIVALRY.—It is stated in the Wilmington Del. papers that Ann Maria Jones, a very pretty young white girl, was convicted of larceny and sentenced to receive twenty-one lashes "on the bare back, well laid on," by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, now sitting at New Castle, Delaware.

Only a day or two since a man was committed at Boston, for whipping a female in the street, for which he will doubtless receive the punishment he so justly merits.—But brutal and unmanly as the act was, it cannot be considered as half so deserving of universal condemnation and execration as this legal outrage on decency, humanity and manliness. There was nothing in the Boston outrage like an indecent exposure of the victim maltreated, or any attempt thereat, but here we see a young woman ordered by a court, in a christian and civilized land, to be dragged forth to the whipping-post, so that she may receive "twenty-one lashes on her bare back well laid on."

She may have erred but once, but once she has strayed from the paths of honesty, and if so, will not the effect of such a humiliating punishment have a tendency to obliterate all sense of shame, and perhaps result in perfect self-abandonment rather than promote a moral reformation?

We cannot believe that the sentence above alluded to will be carried into effect, though it is high time that such a law was erased from the statute book of the proud little state of Delaware. Human iniquity can certainly devise becoming punishments for all manner of crimes and offenders.—The whipping-post, a relic of barbarism, should find no soil for its foundation in any member of our confederacy.—Balt. Sun.

CITY OF BATH.—At the town meeting held at Bath on Monday last, the citizens voted to adopt the charter, as reported by the committee, with the exception of the 5th article, which was amended so as to give a majority of the Common Council and Board of Aldermen power to pass a bill, appropriating money, after it shall have been returned by the Mayor, with his objections, instead of two-thirds, as was originally proposed.

SHOT.—A young man named Wm. A. Glanton, met with a fatal accident at Columbus, Ia., on the 25th ult. He was loading a rifle, which at the time was half cocked, in ramming down the ball the rod got fast, when he attempted to extricate it with his teeth. At this moment the gun slipped and went off, sending the ramrod & ball through his head, of course killing him instantly.

The Caddo Gazette has the following in relation to the late poisoning affair in Shelbyville, Texas:—

A WEDDING AND A POISONING.—We have been informed that on last Friday week, a wedding took place between Shelbyville and Hamilton, in Texas, about 12 miles above the latter place, the names of the parties to which we have not learned, and that a separation took place the next morning, the gentleman declaring that he would not live with the lady another day. On the Monday following eight of the persons who were guests at the wedding died, and thirty-five or forty more were not expected to live. The husband was importuned to "declare the causes which impelled him to the separation," and he finally consented if a little time would be allowed him for deliberation.

The causes had not transpired to the knowledge of our informant. It is conjectured that the bride imparted to him something during the bridal night which excited his suspicion and alarm. It is further conjectured that the bride is *particeps criminis* from the fact that on the night of the wedding she declined partaking of any of the wedding cake for the reason that she had previously eaten some and it had made her quite sick. Putting this circumstance and that of her separation together, the bride, in the estimation of many, occupies an unenviable position. Others are of the opinion, as we have been informed, that arsenic was used in the cake for saleratus through mistake.

POLLY BODINE will soon be at liberty; the supreme court of New York have granted the motion to discharge her from custody on the indictment for arson and the murder of Mrs. Houseman and child.—Nothing now prevents her discharge but an indictment for larceny, which is a bailable offence. Great is the ingenuity of the lawyers.

OLD GUN.—We saw yesterday at a railroad house an old musket, the property of a volunteer, who took it from a Mexican on the field of Buena Vista. The piece about seventy years old, and of European make. It is most uncouth and clumsy, and through the corrosive operation of "three score and ten," its appearance dictates more danger to the possessor than to the wight who may brave the fire from its muzzle. The lock is big enough for the business of a thirty-two pounder, and the whole concern might save a field from the depredations of crows without the expense of ammunition.—Cincinnati Jour.

ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to learn that this morning as Deacon Samuel Tenny was crossing Hanover street, he was knocked down by a cab driven at great speed and run over. His leg was broken above the ankle. Mr. Tenny has been peculiarly unfortunate; the same leg has been broken once before, and he had not fully recovered from the effects of that accident, when he is again laid upon his bed. Mr. Tenny is about sixty years of age, and is assistant president of the Merchants' Insurance Company.—Boston Traveller.

THE WAY TO ADVERTISE.—We have shown a receipt for \$918 75, the amount paid in advance for one year's advertisement by Dr. Townsend, in a Philadelphia paper. The Doctor paid one of the New York papers more than double that amount for a year and this. It is not astonishing that his medicine has gained the great popularity it has attained throughout the country. He knows how, and is not afraid to advertise.—New York Express.

ARREST OF A DESPERADO.—A desperate villain named Isaac Udyke, charged with kidnapping and other crimes, was arrested near New Port, Del., on Sunday, by the Sheriff, who was directed by Judge Bay to take him either dead or alive. The sheriff with his posse surrounded the house at midnight, when Udyke made his appearance at the door with two loaded guns, one which he fired at them, but luckily one of the posse knocked the muzzle up in time to save his life, and soon after the villain was secured by one of his pursuers entering the house and collaring him, notwithstanding he was armed. After a desperate struggle he was hand cuffed. The warrant for his arrest was issued two years ago, since which he has defied the officers to take him.

THE FAMINE AT MADEIRA.—Recent authentic advices from Madeira, received by Rev. Mr. Howe, Pastor of the Seamen's Bethel in this city, state that many hundreds of the inhabitants of that island have actually perished from starvation. Flour has sold as high as \$27 a barrel, and the miserably poor are most of the inhabitants as to be unable to purchase at any price.—The letter adds:—

"We have had no potatoes for two years on account of the potato rot. For God's sake send us some Indian corn, or we must all perish. Little rice will be thankful received. Oh, that we might have a portion of that which the highly favored Americans throw to their animals, to keep us from the grave."

We are glad to learn that an effort to be made among our citizens for the relief of the sufferers, and we doubt not that it will be successful.

SINGULAR FATALITY.—A New Orleans paper states that a Mrs. Hart, with an infant child, was in a boat in Chickasaw river, Louisiana; in the same boat was a lady with another infant, who was a companion in the trip. For some cause unexplained Mrs. Hart became frightened, and leaped into the river with her infant, and both were drowned; but, sad to relate, in her fright it was ascertained that she had seized the infant of her friend by mistake, which perished with her, leaving her own child in the boat with the other lady.

A WOMAN ARRESTED FOR MURDER.—Mrs. Elizabeth Montague, wife of Paul B. Montague of Elizabethtown, N. J., has been arrested at New-York, charged with the murder of Eliza Prior, by poison, at the house of the former, last month. The deceased had willed a property of \$2000 to Mrs. Montague, who had lived in the family of the latter several years, died suddenly, and was buried without notifying her relations. Her father, who was remembered in the daughter's will, made the complaint, and the woman was held for examination.

SHOCKING CALAMITY.—The house of F. X. Quevillon, of St. Lin, Lower Canada, was burned to the ground on Thursday, the 6th inst. Madame Quevillon and her children, four in number, were burned to death. The Quebec Minerve says the unfortunate mother had thrown herself into the house in the midst of the flames to save her children, and lost her life through her maternal devotion. The bodies have been found, horribly burnt and mutilated, and have been buried together. Mr. Quevillon was absent at the time of the accident, and it is unknown how the fire originated.

SHOT HIM.—An act of heroic bravery in a lady, had been related to the editor of the St. Louis Republican, which deserves to be recorded. While sitting alone, a few nights since, in her house on Ninth street, her husband being from home, she heard some one raise the sash of a front window; immediately hastening to another room, she snatched up a brace of pistols, and returning, walked with a light into the front room, in the middle of which, she met the fellow who had just entered by the window, and demanded what he wanted. Receiving an evasive reply, she discharged one of the pistols at him. He immediately turned, and hastily retreated by the way he had entered, but on the carpet and window, were left traces of blood, showing that the courageous lady had made a sure shot.



NEWPORT MERCURY,  
NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORN., MAY 29, 1847.

**TOWN MEETING.**—The annual meeting for the election of Town Officers and for the transaction of other municipal business, takes place in this town on Tuesday next. At this meeting, in conformity to law, a Moderator to preside at all the meetings during the year, must be elected.

**DEPARTURE OF U. S. TROOPS.**—The whole of the 9th Regiment of Infantry which had concentrated at Fort Adams, have taken their departure for Mexico. The ship North Bend with companies H. I. and C. under the command of Maj. Gally, sailed on the 21st. The barque Antelope with companies E. F. and G. sailed on Wednesday last, under the command of Maj. Seymour. The barque Kepler with companies K. (grenadiers), D. and B. (riflemen), accompanied by Gen. Pierce, Col. Ransom, &c. sailed yesterday morning. Company A. (Capt. Pitman's) is already in Mexico.

The Regiment numbers between seven and eight hundred men.

We understand that Rev. J. O. Choules, D. D. of Roxbury, has signified his acceptance of the call of the North Baptist Church in this place, to become their Pastor.

**REV. THOMAS P. RODMAN,** formerly of this town, was ordained pastor of the New Jerusalem Church, at Bridgewater, on the 6th inst.

We present our thanks to Mr. John F. Augustus, for a copy of the Boston Daily Evening Traveller, of yesterday.

**THE ILLUMINATION IN NEW ORLEANS.** We copy the following from the Daily Delta of the 16th inst.

"The illumination last night was bright, brilliant and beautiful—a glare of patriotism—a flame of glory. It was meant as a manifestation of rejoicing for the signal success of our arms in Mexico, and from the heartiness with which it was carried out, the sincerity of the intention of our citizens was not to be mistaken. From an early hour in the day all business was suspended, and the note of preparation for the evening's illumination was every where observable. People were passing in hot haste to and fro, with lamps, transparencies, and other materials for that flood of light which was shortly to burst on the city. The sun had not well gone down when the act of ignition commenced, soon the whole city, from its centre to the extreme limits, was lit up as if by enchantment. Nothing could exceed the brilliancy of the scene—nothing could surpass its picturesque appearance. The sidewalks of the principal streets presented a moving mass of human beings—the pavements were crowded with carriages and equestrians. The whole was a great panorama of life, beauty, patriotism and animation, such as can only be seen when a great city disgorge its dense population. All seemed as if an opportunity had been offered them of evincing their long suppressed admiration of the matchless heroes who, in the present war, have reflected such glory on our common country, and they were determined to improve it by the most enthusiastic demonstrations."

**FEMALE ROBBER.**—The New York Tribune says of a woman arrested in Brooklyn, for robbing a lady:

Her name is Catherine Logan, and she has for sometime kept a notorious grocery and grocery making it a general rendezvous, while she carried on her infamous out-door operations. She is said to be worth \$3,000 in real estate, the greater part of which she has made by robbery.

**THE LATE SUICIDE IN ROXBURY.**—A gentleman residing in Pleasant street, having read in the Traveller of Saturday the description of the unknown man who was found dead in the woods in Roxbury, visited the alms house in that town on Sunday (yesterday), to look at the body. As he had expected, he immediately recognized the corpse as the remains of Mr. Thomas Vaux, of this city, formerly well known as the proprietor of the sugar refinery in Atkinson street, and in prosperous circumstances. Of late, however, he had become so reduced that a friend had obtained a permit for him to enter the alms house at South Boston, though he advised him not to go at present, on account of the sickness there among the immigrants. On Wednesday Mr. Vaux went into the shop of another friend, and, holding up the permit, exclaimed, "O that I should live to come to this! I wish some one would shoot me through the head!" These words are remarkable, as he was found to have killed himself exactly in that way. His friend addressed to him some jocular remarks, and he soon after left the shop. Mr. Vaux was 74 years old in April. His family connections in this city are very respectable and wealthy. He had a second wife, who resides in Rhode Island, but is now in town on a visit to her son-in-law. We understand the body of the deceased was claimed by his relatives, and taken from the alms house for burial.

**Boston Post.**

[Mr. Vaux formerly resided in this town, where he carried on a Sugar refinery.]

**FIRE.**—A woollen mill and other buildings in North Kingstown, belonging to E. & J. Davis, and occupied by W. D. Davis, Esq., was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening, 22d inst. Loss estimated at about \$50,000. No insurance. It is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

From the N. O. Com. Bul., May 18.

**PEACE RUMOR.**—Letters were received in this city yesterday, from Tampico, stating that recent advices from the capital, mentioned that Mr. Bankhead, the British minister, had been requested by the Mexican authorities, to use his friendly offices, in order to bring about an arrangement with the United States. We do not, ourselves, place much reliance on the rumor, as we know of letters, from high sources in the city of Mexico, which state that, though many are in favor of peace, no one dare avow such a sentiment, so strong is the popular feeling against any accommodation with this country, even though the capture of the capital is looked upon as a probable event.

From the New Haven Herald.

**FORT ADAMS, NEWPORT.**—The importance of Newport harbor to our own and to an enemy's forces, in time of war, at length induced Congress to fortify it. For this purpose two forts were planned on the opposite sides of the entrance channel, and one of them has been built; this alone would be a sufficient defence against ordinary attack. It has been built at an expense of about two millions, and upon the most scientific principles. The engineers estimate that when manned by all the men that can be employed in its defence, well supplied, and without reinforcements, if attacked by as large a force as can profitably act against it, having the most complete engines to operate with, it would require, to take the fort, thirty-six days, seven hours and thirty-two minutes mean time.

The fort seems as if it could defy the world for an indefinite period. When its assailants have scaled the outer wall they find themselves in a ditch where their situation is ten times worse than before, where musket holes and embrasures for grape cannonades grin and frown from all sides, and where, as Old Zack would say, the inside garrison have them just where they want them, and a precious opportunity is offered to give them fits.

Four hundred and fifty unamiable twenty-fours, thirty-twos and sixty-fours are the armament of the fort and outworks. There is one redoubt half a mile from the central fortification, which is the strongest place that art can make. It commands the high ground in the vicinity and connects with the centre by a covered way. Both fort and redoubt are bomb proof.

A man got up, the other night, and took, as he supposed, a card of matches, and began to break off one by one, trying to light a lamp, until the whole card was used up without accomplishing his object, when he discovered he had used up his wife's comb!

**PLANT TREES.**—Gerard, a quaint but earnest writer, who flourished long since, gave his fellow men the following good advice. It as good and applicable now as then:

"Forward," says he, "in the name of God, graft set, plant up trees in every corner of your ground; the labor is small, the cost is nothing; the commodity is great; yourselves shall have plenty; the poor shall have somewhat in time of want to relieve their necessity; and God shall reward your good minds and diligence."

One of the mill dams on the Quinebaug above Norwich, was built on the condition that it should not prevent the shad from going up the river. The next season the proprietors caught about an hundred shad and put them into the river above the dam, thus literally fulfilling their contract.

**IDIOTS.**—In 171 towns in Massachusetts, containing a population of 345,285, there are 543 idiots—234 males and 389 females—so says Dr. Howe, in a report to the Legislature.—*Norfolk Am.*

The females employed in the mills of the Merrimack Company, at Lowell, have sent five large boxes of clothing to Ireland. They contained 301 dresses, 252 white garments, 116 men's do. do., 148 pairs hose, 48 pairs boots and shoes, 44 quilts, 21 shawls, 2 cloaks, 107 miscellaneous.

**MARINE LOSSES.**—By a corrected list in the Portland Advertiser it appears that the vessels lost belonging to that collection district since January, 1846, have been 6 ships, 6 barks, 22 brigs and 5 schooners, amounting in the aggregate to 9300 and 44,955 tons.

The Water-Cure establishment of Priessnitz, at Grafenberg, was visited during the last year by 1022 patients. Of these 555 were Germans, 246 Austrians, 236 Prussians, 75 Hamburgers, 165 Russians and Poles, 127 Englishmen, 65 Hungarians, 26 Danes, 21 Americans, and 63 inhabitants of other countries. There were also present 14 physicians, part of them as patients and part of them as students of the Cure.

Three hundred kegs and eighty boxes of gunpowder, part of the cargo of the brigantine Charlotte, recently arrived from Philadelphia, had been seized by the authorities at Georgetown, British Guiana, under the law prohibiting the importation of gunpowder within the limits of any British settlement in foreign bottoms.

A fine looking cow from Blarney Castle, Ireland, brought over in the Jamestown, by Captain Forbes, was sold by John Tyler in State street, on Saturday forenoon, to John Morland, Esq., of Ballard Vale, Andover, for \$115, for the benefit of the suffering poor near Blarney Castle, Ireland.

**Bottle Making.**—The rapidity with which bottles are made is almost incredible. A workman with the assistance of a gatherer and blower, will begin and finish one hundred and twenty dozen quart in ten hours, which averages nearly two and a quarter a minute, and this is ordinarily done; and in some works the men are restricted to two a minute, to prevent the work being slighted.

**ANOTHER MAD DOG.**—Four persons, Mr. Daniel D. Terrell, of Cottage street, and three of his children, have been bitten since Saturday, by a family dog, which was usually kept chained in the yard, and which is now believed to have become rabid. The children had been in the habit of petting the animal, and each of them was bitten in the hand at different times during Saturday or Sunday. The father, who attempted to punish the animal for his conduct, was seized in a similar way. Symptoms of hydrophobia in the dog soon became too manifest to be mistaken, and he was killed, it being found impracticable to keep him secure. Dr. J. F. Ward was sent for, and removed the parts wounded. This is the second case of hydrophobia in the city within a few days.

Newark Advertiser.

**SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.**—The death of N. P. Ames, well known as an extensive manufacturer of cutlery at Springfield, has recently been announced; but we believe that the cause of his death—or what is thought to have been the cause—has not been made public. A year or two since, Mr. A. went to Europe. At that time he was considered to be a remarkably healthy man. While in Europe, he went to a celebrated dentist and had a tooth filled with a new preparation, which was much in vogue at the time. The filling not having been properly secured, began in a short time to come out, and Mr. A. was of opinion that he in the night time, swallowed some of it, as he was taken violently ill, with symptoms which indicated poison, and remained sick several months, confined to his room. He returned to this country, but did not see a well day afterwards.—*Boston Traveller.*

It is estimated that the quantity of grain, afloat and in store at Buffalo, is between 700,000 and 800,000 bushels, and that the stock is daily increasing. The quantity of flour is also very large.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rev. Doct. Cleveland of the First Congregational Church, Providence, will deliver a Temperance Lecture at the lecture room of the First Baptist Church in this town, on Monday evening next, at 4 before 8 o'clock.

The Ladies who wish to purchase Dry Goods are referred to Mr. Morey's advertisement in another column, and also recommended to visit his establishment and examine the Goods he is now opening.

**SALE OF REAL ESTATE.**—We invite the reader's attention to the sale of Real Estate in Market Square, by M. Hall, this morning, announced in our advertising columns.

**DANCING PARTY.**—Mr. Lock, of Boston, will give another fashionable party on Wednesday evening next, when it is expected there will be a full attendance. See advertisement.

**BRIGHTON MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1847.** (Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 330 Beef Cattle, 20 voke of Working Oxen, 35 Cows and Calves, 1190 Sheep, and about 1200 Swine.

## PRICES.

Beef Cattle.—An effort was made to advance prices without much effect. We quote to correspond with last week. Extra \$7 75; first quality \$7 a 50; second \$6 50 a 5; third 5 75 a 6 25. Working Oxen.—A few sales only effected. Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$23, 25, \$35, and \$42. Sheep.—Sales at \$3 50, \$4, and \$4 75. Swine.—Lots to peddle at 5 a 5 3-c for Sows, and 6 a 6 1-c for Barrows. Old hogs 5 a 5 1-c. At retail from 5 a 7 1-c.

From the Boston Courier, Monday, May 24, 1847.

**WOOL.**—The demand for this article has been good during the past week, and large sales of both Fleeced and Pulled have been made at rates previously obtained. The stock in market is quite light, as well as in New York and Philadelphia markets.

**Prices of Wool.**—Prime Saxony Fleeces, washed, 45 a 50; American Full Blood, do, 40 a 45; do 3 a 38; do 4 do 32 a 33; do 4 and common do 28 a 30; Extra Northern pulled lamb 38 a 42; Super do do 33 a 35; No. 1 do do 28 a 30; 2 do do 19 a 20; 3 do do 14 a 15.

## MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. B. Jacobs, Mr. ADAMSON H. CHURCH, formerly of South Hadley, Mass., to Miss ELLEN R., daughter of George C. Shaw, Esq., of this place.

In Providence, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Jameson, Mr. WILLIAM F. LAWTON to Miss MARTHA, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Peleg Burroughs, of this town.

In New York, 19th inst, at St. Thomas Church, by Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, OTIS PARKHURST, Jr. to ELIZA M. HARRIS, daughter of the late Niles Manchester, M. D. of Pawtucket.

In New York, on Saturday last, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Charles Hackley, the Hon. AUGUS NYE, of Marietta, Ohio, to Miss CAROLINE M. Sisson, of this town.

## DEATHS.

In this town, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. DEBORAH P., wife of Mr. Nicholas W. Marsh, and daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Clarke, aged 26 years.

At Portsmouth on the 19th inst, after a lingering illness, Capt. GEORGE BROWNELL, in the 71st year of his age.

In this town on Thursday last, MARYETTER, daughter of Mr. John Swan, aged 2 years, one month and twenty-one days. Funeral to-morrow afternoon immediately after Divine Service.

**MERCURY MARINE LIST.**  
PORT OF NEWPORT.

## ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, May 22.  
Barque Hepler, Pearson, fm Boston.  
Sloop Vigilant, Heath, fm Providence.

SUNDAY, May 23.  
Steamer Bay State, Comstock, fm New York.  
Sch'r White Oak, Harding, fm Lubec for New Haven; Patriot, Crockett, fm Boston for New York.

Sloop Rienzi, Durfee, fm Providence for New York.

TUESDAY, May 25.  
Sch'r George Washington, Read, fm Georgetown; Beuchamp, McIntire, fm Norfolk; John Randolph, Haley, fm Philadelphia; Jane & Eliza, Borden, fm Providence for Philadelphia.

Sloop Brunette, Smith, fm Providence for New York; Gleamer, Bridgman, fm Providence for Norwich; Thomas W. Thorne, Durfee, fm Fall River for New York.

WEDNESDAY, May 26.  
Sch'r Williamsburg, Willets, fm Providence for Waltham, Va.  
Sloop Tecumseh, Ash, fm New York for Providence. Spoke bark Harriet, of Bridgeport, with 1500 bbls oil, last from Rio.  
Sailed—Bark Antelope, Pinney, for Vera Cruz, with Government Stores and three companies of U. S. Troops.

THURSDAY, May 27.  
Sch'r Mechanic, Roberts, fm Calais for Providence; Henry, Carter, fm Bangor for do; Albert, Carter, fm Bangor for do.  
Sloop Huntress, Baker, fm New York for Providence.

**MARINE MEMORANDA.**  
At Vera Cruz 24th, brig Clarion, Read.  
Sf'd from Delaware Breakwater 20th, brig Confidence, Messer, for West Indies.

At Havana 4th inst, brig Prince de Joinville, Gardner, for Vera Cruz.

Brig Annawan, Swasey, for Havana, with despatch, was adv'd at New Orleans the 15th.

Brig Perfect, Gardner, was adv'd at New Orleans the 20th for Tampico, large part of cargo engaged.

Brig Tasso, Gray, fm New Orleans, was at Vera Cruz the 7th inst.

Brig Callender, Wylie, for St. Marks, old at New Orleans the 12th; Sch'r George Engs, Smart, for Pointe Petre, Guad. c'd same day.

Feb 24, lat 54 south, lon 76 ship MECHANIC, Potter, 70 sperm oil.

Jan. 8 off French Rock, ship JOHN COG-GESHAILL, Macey, 1100 sperm, bound to Bay of Islands.

Spoken: no date ship GEO. CHAMPLAIN, Swain, 130 sp 1870 wh.

Spoken May 15th, lat 35 lon 71 bark Le Baron, Chadwick, 17 days fm New Bedford had taken two 26 bbl sp whales day previous.

Arr at New Bedford, 25th, ship Logan, Gardner, N. W. Coast, Bahia April 9, 1600 bbls wh 200 do sperm oil, 15000 lbs of bone.

Also arr ship Olympia, Tucker, N. W. Coast, Rio Janeiro March 27th, with 2250 bbls wh 250 do sp oil, and 23000 lbs of bone.

Also arr ship Maria, Howland, N. W. Coast, via New Zealand, Bahia 40 days, 2200 bbls wh oil and 7000 lbs whalebone on board.

Arr at New London the 21st, ship Alert, Middleton, fm N. W. Coast, Chatham Islands Feb. 13, with 2800 bbls wh oil 40 do sp, 2800 lbs bone (sent home 27, 120 lbs bone in addition).

Also arr ship Montezuma, Baker, from N. W. Coast, Chili, New Zealand, Rio Janeiro, April 12, with 3550 bbls wh oil 60 do sp, 34, 00 lbs bone.

Also arr, ship Charles Carroll, Long, Kerguelan's Land Feb. 7, St. Helena April 14th, with 2000 bbls elephant oil, 1500 do wh, 14,000 lbs of bone.

Also arr, ship Jefferson, Harris, fm N. W. Coast, Chili, with 1400 bbls wh oil, 16,000 lbs bone.

Also arr, bark Commodore Perry, Bailey, fm N. W. Coast, with 2000 bbls (250 sp) oil, 20,000 lbs bone.

**May 29th.**

**SUMMER GOODS.**  
W. M. C. COZZENS & CO

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to a free and full examination of their large and beautiful assortment of reasonable and fashionable

## SUMMER GOODS.

embracing a very carefully selected stock of such articles as are freely selling at the most fashionable and popular stores in Broadway,—consisting in part of—

RICH FOUILLARD SILKS, warranted to wash, RICH STRIPED AND PLAIN SILKS, FANCY PRINTED BAREGES, EMBROIDERED DO., SATIN PLAID GREY-ADINE,—Beautiful, SILK TISSUE.

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN DRESSES, FRENCH LAUNES & GINGHAMS, SUMMER SHAWLS AND SCARFS, WROUGHT COLLARS & CAPES, ELEGANT WHITE FIG. HAT RIBBONS, COLORED DO., BLACK LACE VEILS.

Together with very many nice and desirable articles, which shall be sold at the very lowest prices.

## 15 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS the District School House No. 5, in Middletown, was on the night of the 11th inst., wantonly injured and defaced by some evil minded person or persons having covered over the door and lock with a coat of tar and feathers;—

And inasmuch as the School District on Tuesday last, it was resolved that a reward of Fifteen Dollars be offered and paid for the detection of the perpetrator or perpetrators of said outrage.

Middletown, May 29, 1847.

## Sugar.

FORTY-EIGHT Boxes Brown Havana, 5 hhds Muscovado, 25 bbls Stuart's c. washed & ground Loaf, and 10 bbls Stuart's Refined Sugar, just received per sloop Rienzi, and for sale at reduced prices, by

WILLIAM NEWTON,  
150 Thames street.

DOCT. CRAINS, Ppno Abdominal Supporter, & highly recommended by Physicians, at

R. J. TAYLOR'S  
May 29th.

**CARPETINGS,**  
Straw Mattings,  
OIL CLOTH CARPETS,

To fit any size room, in one single sheet. Just received and for sale low, by

W. M. C. COZZENS & CO.

**SUGAR HOUSE MO-LASSES,** of extra quality, for sale by

WILLIAM NEWTON,  
150 Thames st.

PURE CREAM TARTER and Sup Carb. Soda, for making bread, for sale at

R. J. TAYLOR'S.  
May 29th.

## COFFEE

TEN BAGS St. Domingo, 15 bags Cuba, 20 bags Rio, 10 bags Sumatra, and 5 bags Java Coffee, just landed from sloop Rienzi, and for sale at low prices by

W. M. NEWTON,  
May 29th.



## LATEST FROM MEXICO.

From the Boston Traveller of last evening.

MIDSHIPMAN RODGERS, MAJOR BORDALL, MAJOR GAINES, CAPT. CLAY AND OTHERS LIBERATED—ENGLISH INTERVENTION DECLINED—DECLINE IN FLOUR, &c.

NEW YORK HERALD OFFICE, }  
FRIDAY, May 28, 12 M.

**FROM MEXICO.**—We have some interesting intelligence from Mexico. Mr. Kendall, the correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, has written from Jalapa, that Maj. Gaines, of the Kentucky Cavalry, Maj. Bordall, of the Arkansas Cavalry, Captain Cassius M. Clay of the Kentucky Cavalry, and Midshipman Rodgers prisoners of war in the Castle of St. Jago, in the suburbs of the city of Mexico, have all been liberated.

Midshipman Rodgers, while on the way from Perote to the prison of St. Jago, was very badly treated by the Mexican guard.

The same correspondent writes further, that the Mexican Congress had signified its determination not to listen to any proposition from England, for the intervention of that government in the adjustment of the difficulties between this country and Mexico.

From our regular Correspondent.

2-12 O'CLOCK, P. M.

**MARKETS.**—Breadstuffs are heavy, with small sales. Genesee Flour sells at \$8.25. There has been fair sales of Cotton.

Provisions are firm at former quotations.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

There had been a skirmish between some of our troops and a party of Mexicans, 200 in number (perhaps a guerrilla party) within four miles of Vera Cruz, in which 4 Mexicans were killed.

A train with American stores for Santa Fe had been attacked, [not stated where] and several men killed and stores taken.—Capt. Walker was in pursuit of the marauders.

The Northern States of Mexico talk openly of separating from the government, leaving Mexico to take care of herself, and refusing to furnish any further supplies to support the war.

The English mediation was rejected in the Mexican Congress by a vote of 44 to 33.

The guerrillas were busy between Puebla and Mexico. The "diligence" was constantly attacked and robbed.

The peace party (Moderados) in the city of Mexico, was growing stronger and stronger every day, and more and more bold in the declaration of their sentiments.

Canalizo was near Orizaba with a small force, cooperating with Santa Anna.

The steamer Massachusetts, arrived here this morning from New York at 3 1/2 o'clock. We are indebted to Capt. Brown for last evening's papers. They contain nothing later.

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**May 29th.**

Will be sold at Public Auction, THIS DAY, May 29, 1847, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, the Estate in Market Square No. 10, formerly occupied by Mr. T. J. Peckham.

THIS ESTATE is one of the most valuable stands for business in Newport, and has recently been put in complete repair, it has a large and well fitted Store,



## [BY AUTHORITY.]

## Treaties.

## TREATY WITH THE CHINESE EMPIRE, OF PEACE, AMITY AND COMMERCE.

CONCLUDED JULY 30, 1844.

By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty of peace, amity, and commerce, between the United States of America and the Ta Tsing Empire was concluded and signed at Wang Hiya, on the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four; which treaty is, word for word, as follows:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE TA TSING EMPIRE.

Desiring to establish firm, lasting and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty of general convention of peace, amity, and commerce, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries: for which most desirable object, the President of the United States has conferred full powers on their commissioner, Caleb Cushing, Envoys Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China; and the August Sovereign of the Ta Tsing Empire, on his Minister and Commissioner Extraordinary, Tsingy, of the Imperial House, a vice-guardian of the heir apparent, governor general of the Two Kwangs, and superintendent general of the trade and foreign intercourse of the Five Ports.

And the said commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles:

## ARTICLE I.

There shall be perfect permanent, and universal peace, and a sincere and cordial amity, between the United States of America on the one part, and the Ta Tsing Empire on the other part, and between their people, respectively, without exception of persons or places.

## ARTICLE II.

Citizens of the United States resorting to China for the purposes of commerce, will pay the duties of import and export prescribed in the tariff, which is fixed by and made a part of this treaty. They shall in no case be subject to other or higher duties than are or shall be required of the people of any other nation whatever. Fees and charges of every sort are wholly abolished; and officers of the revenue who may be guilty of exaction, shall be punished according to the laws of China. If the Chinese government desire to modify in any respect the said tariff, such modifications shall be made only in consultation with the consuls or other functionaries thereto duly authorized in behalf of the United States, and with consent thereof. And if additional advantages or privileges, of whatever description, be conceded hereafter by China to any other nation, the United States, and the citizens thereof, shall be entitled thereupon to a complete, equal and impartial participation in the same.

## ARTICLE III.

The citizens of the United States are permitted to frequent the five ports of Kwangchow, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, and to reside with their families and trade there, and to proceed at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise to and from any foreign port or either of the said five ports, and from either of the said five ports to any other of them. But said vessels shall not unlawfully enter the other ports of China, nor carry on a clandestine and fraudulent trade along the coasts thereof. And any vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States which violates this provision, shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation to the Chinese Government.

## ARTICLE IV.

For the superintendence and regulation of the concerns of citizens of the United States doing business at the said five ports, the Government of the United States may appoint consuls or other officers at the same, who shall be duly recognized as such by the officers of the Chinese Government, and shall hold official intercourse and correspondence with the latter, either personal or in writing, as occasion may require, on terms of equality and reciprocal respect. If disrespectful, ill-treated or aggrieved in any way by the local authorities, said officers on the one hand shall have the right to make representation of the same to the superior officers of the Chinese government, who will see that full inquiry and strict justice be had in the premises; and on the other hand, the said consuls will carefully avoid all acts of unnecessary offence to, or collision with, the officers and people of China.

## ARTICLE V.

At each of the said five ports, citizens of the United States lawfully engaged in commerce shall be permitted to import from their own or any other ports into China, and sell there, and purchase therein, and export to their own or any other ports, all manner of merchandise, of which the importation or exportation is not prohibited by this treaty, paying the duties which are prescribed by the tariff heretofore established, and no other charges whatsoever.

## ARTICLE VI.

Whenever any merchant vessel belonging to the United States shall enter either of the said five ports for trade, her papers shall be lodged with the consul or person charged with affairs, who will report the same to the commissioner of customs; and tonnage duty shall be paid on said vessel, at the rate of five mace per ton if she be over one hundred and fifty tons burden; and one mace per ton, if she be of the burden of one hundred and fifty tons or under, according to the amount of her tonnage, as specified in the register; said payment to be in full of the former charges of measurement and other fees, which are wholly abolished. And if any vessel, which having anchored at one of the said ports, and there paid tonnage duty, shall have occasion to go to any other of the said ports to complete the disposal of her cargo, the consul, or person charged with affairs, will report the same to the commissioner of customs, who, on the departure of the said vessel, shall note in the port clearance that the tonnage duties have been paid, and report the same to the other custom houses; in which case, on entering another port, the said vessel will only pay duty there on her cargo, but shall not be subject to the payment of tonnage duty a second time.

## ARTICLE VII.

No tonnage duty shall be required on boats belonging to citizens of the United States, employed in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, and articles of provision, or others not subject to duty, to or from any of the five ports. All cargo boats, however, conveying merchandise subject to duty, shall pay the regular tonnage duty of one mace per ton, provided they belong to citizens of the United States, but not if hired by them from subjects of China.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Citizens of the United States, for their vessel bound in, shall be allowed to engage pilots, who will report said vessels at the passes, and take them into port; and, when the lawful duties have all been paid, they may engage pilots to leave port. It shall also be lawful for them to hire at pleasure, servants, compradors, linguists, and writers, and passage or cargo boats, and to employ laborers, seamen, and persons for whatever necessary service, for a reasonable compensation, to be agreed on by the parties, or settled by application to the consular officer of their government, without interference on the part of the local officers of the Chinese Government.

## ARTICLE IX.

Whenever merchant vessels belonging to the U. States shall have entered port, the superintendent of customs will, if he see fit, appoint custom-house officers to guard said vessels, who may live on board the ship or their own boats, at their convenience; but provision for the subsistence of said officers, shall be made by the superintendent of customs and they shall not be entitled to any allowance from the vessel or owner thereof; and they shall be subject to suitable punishment for

any exaction practised by them in violation of this regulation.

## ARTICLE X.

Whenever a merchant vessel belonging to the United States shall enter either of said ports, the supercargo, master or consignee, will, within forty-eight hours, deposit the ship's papers in the hands of the consul, or person charged with the affairs of the United States, who will cause to be communicated to the superintendent of customs a true report of the name and tonnage of such vessel, the names of her men, and of the cargo on board; which being done, the superintendent will give a permit for the discharge of her cargo.

And the master, supercargo, or consignee, if he proceed to discharge the cargo without such permit, shall incur a fine of five hundred dollars; and the goods so discharged without permit shall be subject to forfeiture to the Chinese Government. But if the master of any vessel in port desire to discharge a part only of the cargo, it shall be lawful for him to do so, paying duty on such part only, and to proceed with the remainder to any other ports.

Or, if the master so desire, he may, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk: in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage or other duties or charges, until on his arrival at another port, he shall proceed to discharge cargo, when he will pay the duties on vessel and cargo according to law. And the tonnage duties shall be held to be due after the expiration of said forty-eight hours.

## ARTICLE XI.

The superintendent of customs, in order to the collection of the proper duties, will, on application made to him through the consul, appoint suitable officers, who shall proceed, in the presence of the captain, supercargo, or consignee, to make a just and fair examination of all goods in the act of being discharged for importation, or laden for exportation on board any merchant vessel of the United States. And if dispute occur in regard to the value of goods subject to an ad valorem duty, or in regard to the amount of tare, and the same cannot be satisfactorily arranged by the parties, the question may, within twenty-four hours, and not afterwards, be referred to the said consul to adjust with the superintendent of customs.

## ARTICLE XII.

Sets of standard balances, and also weights and measures, duly prepared stamped, and sealed, according to the standard of the custom house at Canton, shall be delivered by the superintendents of customs to the consuls at each of the five ports, to secure uniformity, and prevent confusion in measures and weights of merchandise.

## ARTICLE XIII.

The tonnage duty on vessels belonging to citizens of the United States shall be paid on their being admitted to entry. Duties of import shall be paid on the discharge of the goods, and duties of export on the landing of the same. When all such duties have been paid, and not before, the superintendent of customs shall give a port clearance, and the consul shall return the ship's papers, so that she may depart on her voyage. The duties shall be paid to the shore authorities by the Chinese government to receive the same in its behalf. Duties payable by merchants of the United States shall be received either in specie silver or in foreign money, at the rate of exchange as ascertained by the regulations now in force. And imported goods, on their resale or transit in any part of the empire, shall be subject to the imposition of no other duty than they are accustomed to pay at the date of this treaty.

## ARTICLE XIV.

No goods on board any merchant vessel of the United States in port are to be transhipped to another vessel, unless there be particular occasion therefor; in which case the occasion shall be certified by the consul to the superintendent of customs, who may appoint officers to examine into the facts, and permit the transshipment. And if any goods be transhipped without such application, inquiry, and permit, they shall be subject to be forfeited to the Chinese government.

## ARTICLE XV.

The former limitation of the trade of foreign nations to certain persons appointed at Canton by the government, and commonly called hong-mechants, having been abolished, citizens of the United States, engaged in the purchase or sale of goods of import or export, are admitted to trade with any and all subjects of China, without distinction; they shall not be subject to any new limitations, nor impeded in their business by monopolies or other injurious restrictions.

## ARTICLE XVI.

The Chinese government will not hold itself responsible for any debts which may happen to be due from subjects of China, to citizens of the United States, or for frauds committed by them; but citizens of the United States may seek redress in law; and on suitable representation being made to the Chinese local authorities, through the consul, they will cause due examination in the premises, and take all proper steps to compel satisfaction. But in case the debtor be dead, or without property, or have absconded, the creditor cannot be indemnified, according to the old system of the co-hong, so called. And if citizens of the United States be indebted to subjects of China, the latter may seek redress in the same way through the consul, but without any responsibility for the debt on the part of the United States.

## ARTICLE XVII.

Citizens of the United States, residing or sojourning at any of the ports open to foreign commerce, shall enjoy all proper accommodation in obtaining houses and places of business, or in hiring sites from the inhabitants on which to construct houses and places of business, and also hospitals, churches, and cemeteries. The local authorities of the two governments shall select in concert the sites for the foregoing objects, having due regard to the feelings of the people in the location thereof; and the parties interested will fix the rent by mutual agreement, the proprietors on the one hand not demanding any exorbitant price, nor the merchants on the other unreasonably insisting on particular spots, but each conducting with justice and moderation. And any desecration of said cemeteries by subjects of China, shall be severely punished according to law.

At the places of anchorage of the vessels of the United States, the citizens of the United States, merchants, seamen, or others sojourning there, may pass and repass in the immediate neighborhood; but they shall not, at their pleasure, make excursions into the country among the villages at large, nor shall they repair to public markets for the purpose of disposing of goods unlawfully and in fraud of the revenue.

And, in order to the preservation of the public peace, the local officers of government at each of the five ports, shall in concert with the consuls, define the limits beyond which it shall not be lawful for citizens of the United States to go.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

It shall be lawful for the officers or citizens of any part of China to employ scholars and people of any part of China, without distinction of persons, to teach any of the languages of the empire, and to assist in literary labors, and the persons so employed, shall not, for that cause, be subject to any injury on the part either of the government or of individuals; and it shall in like manner be lawful for citizens of the United States to purchase all manner of books in China.

## ARTICLE XIX.

All citizens of the United States in China, peaceably attending to their affairs, being placed on a common footing of amity and good will with subjects of China, shall receive and enjoy, for themselves and everything appertaining to them, the special protection of the local authorities of government, who shall defend them from all insult or injury of any sort on the part of the Chinese. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, or other violent or lawless persons, the local officers, on requisition of the consul, will immediately dispatch a military force to disperse the rioters, and will apprehend the guilty individuals, and punish them with the utmost rigor of the law.

Citizens of the United States who may have imported merchandise into any of the free ports of China, and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, in part or in whole, to any other of the said ports, shall be entitled to make application, through their consul, to the superintendent of customs, who in order to prevent frauds on the revenue, shall cause examination to be made by suitable officers, to see that the duties paid on such goods as entered on the custom house books correspond with the representative marks made, and that the goods remain with their original marks unchanged, and shall then make a memorandum in the port clearance of the goods and the amount of duties paid on the same, and deliver the same to the officers of customs of the other ports. All which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, and every thing being found on examination there to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk, and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on the prevention of the said superintendent of customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue, in the case, then the goods shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese government.

## ARTICLE XX.

Subjects of China, who may be guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States, shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China; and citizens of the United States, who may commit any crime in China, shall be subject to be tried and punished only by the consul, or other public functionaries of the United States thereto authorized, according to the laws of the United States. And in order to the prevention of all controversy and disaffection, justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

## ARTICLE XXI.

Relations peace and amity between the United States and China being established by this treaty, and the vessels of the United States being admitted to trade freely to and from the five ports of China open to foreign commerce, it is further agreed that in case, at any time hereafter, China should be at war with any foreign nation whatever, and for that cause should exclude such nation from entering her ports, still the vessels of the United States shall not the less continue to pursue their commerce in freedom and security, and to transport goods to and from the ports of the belligerent parties, full respect being paid to the neutrality of the flag of the United States; provided, That the said flag shall not protect vessels engaged in the transportation of officers or soldiers in the enemy's service; nor shall said flag be fraudulently used to enable the enemy's ships, with their cargoes, to enter the ports of China; but all such vessels so offending shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese government.

## ARTICLE XXII.

The consuls of the United States at each of the five ports open to foreign trade shall make, annually, to the respective governments, a report thereof, a detailed report of the number of vessels belonging to the United States which have entered and left said ports during the year, and of the amount and value of goods imported or exported in said vessels, for transmission to and inspection of the board of revenue.

## ARTICLE XXIII.

If citizens of the United States have special occasion to address any communication to the Chinese local officers of government, they shall submit the same to their consul, or other officer, to determine if the language be proper and respectful, and the matter just and right; in which event, he shall transmit the same to the appropriate authorities, for their consideration and action in the premises. In like manner, if subjects of China have special occasion to address the consul of the United States, they shall submit the communication to the local authorities of their own government, to determine if the language be respectful and proper, and the matter just and right; in which case the said authorities will transmit the same to the consul or other officer for his consideration and action in the premises. And if controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, which cannot be amicably settled otherwise, the same shall be examined and decided conformably to justice and equity by the public officers of the two nations acting in conjunction.

## ARTICLE XXIV.

All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction, and regulated by the authorities of their own government; and all controversies occurring in China between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other government shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such governments respectively, without interference on the part of China.

## ARTICLE XXV.

Merchant vessels of the United States, lying in the waters of the five ports of China open to foreign commerce, will be under the jurisdiction of the officers of their own government, who, with the masters and owners thereof, will manage the same without control on the part of China. For injuries done to the citizens or the commerce of the United States by any foreign power, the Chinese government will not hold itself bound to make reparation. But if the merchant vessel of the United States, while within the waters over which the Chinese government exercises jurisdiction, be plundered by robbers or pirates, then the Chinese local authorities, civil and military, on receiving information thereon, will arrest the said robbers or pirates, and punish them according to law, and will cause all the property which can be recovered to be placed in the hands of the nearest consul, or other officer of the United States, to be by him restored to the true owner. But, if by reason of the extent of territory and numerous population of China, it should, in any case, happen that the robbers cannot be apprehended, or the property only in part recovered, then the law will take its course in regard to the local authorities, but the Chinese government will not make indemnity for the goods lost.

## ARTICLE XXVI.

If any vessel of the United States shall be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, and be subjected to plunder or other damage, the proper officers of government, on receiving information of the fact, will immediately adopt measures for their relief and security; and the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and be enabled at once to repair to the most convenient of the free ports, and shall enjoy all facilities for obtaining supplies of provisions and water. And if a vessel shall be forced, in whatever way, to take refuge in any port other than one of the free ports, then in like manner the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment and the means of safety and security.

## ARTICLE XXVII.

Citizens of the United States, their vessels and property, shall not be subject to any embargo, nor shall they be seized or forcibly detained for any pretence of the public service; but they shall be suffered to prosecute their commerce in quiet, and without molestation or embarrassment.

## ARTICLE XXVIII.

The local authorities of the Chinese government will cause to be apprehended all mutineers or deserters from on board the vessels of the United States in China, and will deliver them up to the consuls or other officers for punishment. And if criminals, subjects of China, take refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of citizens of the United States, they shall not be harbored or concealed, but shall be delivered up to justice, on due requisition by the Chinese local officers addressed to those of the United States.

The merchants, seamen, and other citizens of the United States shall be under the superintendence of the appropriate officers of their government. If individuals of either nation commit acts of violence and disorder, use arms to the injury of others, or create disturbances endangering life, the officers of the two governments will exert themselves to enforce order, and to maintain the public peace, by doing impartial justice in the premises.

## ARTICLE XXIX.

The superior authorities of the United States

and of China, in corresponding together, shall do so in terms of equality, and in form of mutual communication (*chan hui*). The consuls, and the local officers, civil and military, in corresponding together, shall likewise employ the style and form of mutual communication (*chan hui*). When inferior officers of the one government address superior officers of the other, they shall do so in the style and form of memorial (*shun chin*). Private individuals in addressing superior officers, shall employ the style of petition (*pin ching*). In no case shall any terms or style be suffered which shall be offensive or disrespectful to either party. And it is agreed that no presents, under any pretext or form whatever, shall be demanded of the United States by China, or of China by the United States.

## ARTICLE XXXI.

Communications from the Government of the United States to the court of China shall be transmitted through the medium of the imperial commissioner charged with the superintendence of the concerns of foreign nations with China, or through the governor general of the Liang Kwang, that of Min and Cheh, or that of the Kiang Kiang.

## ARTICLE XXXII.

Whenever ships of war of the United States, in cruising for the protection of the commerce of their country, shall arrive at any of the ports of China, the commanders of said ships, and the superior local authorities of government, shall hold intercourse together in terms of equality and courtesy, in token of the friendly relations of their respective nations. And the said ships of war shall enjoy all suitable facilities on the part of the Chinese Government in the purchase of provisions, procuring water, and making repairs, if occasion require.

## ARTICLE XXXIII.

Citizens of the United States, who shall attempt to trade clandestinely with such of the ports of China as are not open to foreign commerce, shall be treated as pirates, and any other contraband articles of merchandise, shall be subject to be dealt with by the Chinese Government, without being entitled to any countenance or protection from that of the United States, and the United States will take measures to prevent their flag from being abused by the subjects of other nations, as a cover for the violation of the laws of the empire.

## ARTICLE XXXIV.

When the present convention shall have been definitely concluded; it shall be obligatory on both powers, and its provisions shall not be altered without grave cause; but, inasmuch as the circumstances of the several ports of China open to foreign commerce are different, experience may show that in considerable modifications are requisite in those parts which relate to commerce and navigation; in which case the two governments will, at the expiration of twelve years from the date of said convention, treat amicably concerning the same, by the means of suitable persons appointed to conduct such negotiation.

And, when ratified, this treaty shall be faithfully observed in all its parts by the United States and China, and by every citizen and subject of each; and no individual State of the United States can appoint or send a minister to China to call in question the provisions of the same.

The present treaty of peace, amity, and commerce, shall be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the august sovereign of the Ta Tsing Empire, and by the august sovereign of the Ta Tsing Empire, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of the Ta Tsing Empire, as aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Wang Hiya, this third day of July, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four; and of Tsao Kwang, the twenty-fourth year, fifth month, and eighteenth day.

C. CUSHING. TSIENGO.

The tariff of duties to be levied on imported and exported merchandise at the five ports.

The duties which it is agreed shall be paid upon goods imported and exported by the United States at the custom houses of Canton, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, are as follows; the articles being arranged in classes, viz:

## EXPORTS. CLASS I.—Alum, Oil, &amp;c.

Alum, i. e. white alum, formerly white	per 100 catties
White alum, formerly white	0 10
Aniseed oil, not formerly contained in the tariff, per 100 catties	5 00
Cassia oil, not formerly contained in the tariff, per 100 catties	5 00
Tea, formerly divided into fine and native black, and fine and native green teas, per 100 catties	2 50
Aniseed star, per 100 catties	0 50
Musk, each catty	0 50

## CLASS 2.—Tins, &amp;c.

Copper cutlery, per 100 catties	per 100 catties
Camphor, per 100 catties	1 50
Arsenic, under different Chinese names, per 100 catties	0 75
Cassia, per 100 catties	0 75
Cassia buds, not formerly contained in the tariff, per 100 catties	1 00
China root, per 100 catties	0 20
Cubens, not formerly in tariff, per 100 catties	1 50
Galingal, per 100 catties	1 00
Hartall, per 100 catties	1 00
Rhubarb, per 100 catties	0 50
Turmeric, per 100 catties	0 20

## CLASS 3.—Drugs.

Capoor cutlery, per 100 catties	per 100 catties
Camphor, per 100 catties	1 50
Arsenic, under different Chinese names, per 100 catties	0 75
Cassia, per 100 catties	0 75
Cassia buds, not formerly contained in the tariff, per 100 catties	1 00
China root, per 100 catties	0 20
Cubens, not formerly in tariff, per 100 catties	1 50
Galingal, per 100 catties	1 00
Hartall, per 100 catties	1 00
Rhubarb, per 100 catties	0 50
Turmeric, per 100 catties	0 20

## CLASS 4.—Sundries.

Rattles, not formerly in tariff, per 100 catties	per 100 catties
Bamboo screens and bamboo ware, per 100 catties	0 50
Corals, native or false corals, not formerly in the tariff, per 100 catties	0 50
Crackers and fireworks, formerly classed as rockets, per 100 catties	0 75
Fans, (feather fans &c.), not formerly in the tariff, per 100 catties	1 00
Glass, glassware of all kinds, formerly classed as native crystal ware, per 100 catties	0 50
Glass beads or false pearls, per 100 catties	0 50
Kittles, or paper umbrellas, per 100 catties	0 50
Marble, and marble slabs, not formerly in the tariff, per 100 catties	0 20
Rice paper pictures, per 100 catties	0 10
Paper fans, per 100 catties	0 50
Pearls, (false), not formerly in the tariff, per 100 catties	0 50

## CLASS 5.—Painter's stores, &amp;c.

Brass leaf, per 100 catties	per 100 catties
Gambogh, per 100 catties	2 00
Red lead, per 100 catties	0 50
Glue, as fish glue, cowhide glue, &c., per 100 catties	0 50
Paper, stationary, per 100 catties	0 50
Tin foil, per 100 catties	0 50
Vermillion, per 100 catties	3 00
Paintings, (large paintings), formerly divided into large and small paintings, each	0 10
White lead, per 100 catties	0 25

## CLASS 6.—Wares of various kinds.

Bone and horn ware, per 100 catties	per 100 catties
China ware, fine and coarse, formerly classed as fine, native, coarse, and middling, per 100 catties	0 50
Copper ware and pewter ware, per 100 catties	0 50
Manufactures of wood, furniture, &c., per 100 catties	0 20
Ivory ware, all carved ivory work included, formerly divided into ivory and ivory carvings, per 100 catties	5 00
Lacquered ware, per 100 catties	1 00
Mother-of-pearl ware, per 100 catties	1 00
Rattan ware, rattan and bamboo work, per 100 catties	0 20
Sandal wood ware, per 100 catties	1 00
Gold and silver ware, formerly divided into	

## CLASS 7.—Clothes, &amp;c.

Gold ware and silver ware, per 100 catties	per 100 catties
Tortoise shell ware, per 100 catties	10 00
Leather trunks and boxes, per 100 catties	0 20
Canes and walking sticks, of all kinds, per 1,000 pieces	0 50

## CLASS 8.—Articles of clothing.

Wearing apparel, whether of cotton, woolen, or silk, formerly divided into cotton, clothing, woolen, silk, and satin clothing, and velvet, per 100 catties	per 100 catties
Boots and shoes, whether of leather, satin, or otherwise, per 100 catties	0 20
Grass cloth, and all other cloths of hemp or linen, per 100 catties	1 00
Nankeen, and all cloths of cotton, formerly not in the tariff, per 100 catties	1 00

## CLASS 9.—Silk, fabrics of silk, &amp;c.

Raw silk of any province, per 100 catties	per 100 catties
Coarse or refuse silk, per 100 catties	2 50
Organizing, of all kinds, per 100 catties	10 00
Silk ribbon and thread, per 100 catties	